

New York Tribune.

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SELF-INDICTED.

What "ragging editor," what "slandering scoundrel" ever drew such a picture of Mayor Gaynor as he drew of himself in his letter to Police Commissioner Waldo, wherein he referred to the prosecutors of the "system" as "enemies"?

It has been insinuated that he has used his power to prevent the exposure of police graft. In his letter he says in effect that this is true. He is angry that Mary Goode, the informer against the police, fell "into the hands of enemies." "I regret that her case was not attended to in the way which I would have wished. It would have done us much good if we had got her story and used it ourselves," he writes. And then again, "I could have attended to it myself if necessary."

How many cases of possible informers who might have aided the District Attorney were attended to in the way he "could wish"? How many potential Mary Goodes did he attend to himself? How many instances were there where the efforts from which only the "system" could profit did not, as he writes, "fall through"?

NOW RECOGNIZE CHINA.

Recognition of the Chinese Republic would undoubtedly be the next logical step for the United States to take after withdrawing from the six power loan syndicate, and would be the natural sequence to the sympathetic sentiments toward that country which have been expressed by the President. It is now more than a year since the Chinese Republic was organized on a permanent basis. In that time it has maintained itself with stability and dignity, and has with sufficient completeness discharged its international duties. We know of no material particular in which it has failed in efficiency, or in which it displays a serious cause for doubting its permanence.

The argument for recognition on the ground of sentiment is obvious, and is not lacking in force. There is no lapse of courtesy toward monarchies in feeling a certain gratification at the establishment of a new republic, especially when—as was in this instance most emphatically the case—the change is not merely from monarchy to republic, but also from bad government to better government, and from darkness toward light. We boast ourselves the senior great republic of the world. It behooves us, then, to be foremost in giving to each worthy new republic a welcome and a recognition which will be not merely a formal courtesy, but also a substantial aid in making the new regime successful.

THE KEEPERS OF PEACE.

Europe has been threatening for six months to burst into a conflagration. Now this nation mobilizes; now that nation increases her "peace effective." Utlimatums issue, stocks tumble; assassinations stir the embers. And yet Europe continues only to smoke. It reminds us faintly of the impending rupture between Murphy and Sulzer.

Of course, until an actual settlement results the field of speculation over the outcome of the Balkan war remains open to all knights of imaginative journalism. We do not wish to enter the lists, but we do want to single out as our champion in the tournament Dr. David Starr Jordan. Dr. Jordan called Europe's armed bluff—as he regards it—at the very beginning, before Russia had declined to back Serbia against Austria; at a time, in fact, when amateur strategists and amateur cabinet ministers were reveling in the immediate prospect of sanguinary complications. The great powers will not go to war; the bankers won't let them—such was his final prediction.

Dr. Jordan elaborates the argument behind his prediction in his recent book, "Unseen Empire," a book which possesses an added interest in the resemblance between the "unseen empire" of the author's Europe and our "unseen empire" of the United States. He is suddenly to resolve itself into a family of hostile nations in every section, would undoubtedly act as a powerful sedative in her domestic bickerings. Such seems to be the actual situation in Europe.

Those who have seen "The Five Frankforters," the new play dealing with the family life of the first generation of Rothschilds, must realize how purely formal are national boundaries for these international money lenders. They owe their allegiance to a family which derives an income from national debts. They breathe an atmosphere which knows nothing of bellicose ardors. One can almost visualize their efforts to prevent a war which might endanger or destroy their income, or any part of it.

Professor Richard Gottlieb, of Columbia, told the Republican Club only

a day or two ago that he pinned his faith in the continued peace of Europe to the international bankers. He took a racial pride in their opposition to war, in their influence. If they prevented war between Germany and France over Morocco, asked he, then may they not stand permanently between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente?

If we judge of the future by the immediate past we must answer, with Dr. Jordan, "yes."

THE NEW FUSION.

The Committee of Twenty, named Wednesday night to prepare plans for a non-partisan anti-Tammany campaign, has a more promising field before it than has any similar local body heretofore organized to clean up the city government. In the past much reliance had to be placed on the sort of diplomacy needed to draw into a temporary combination various more or less compact political groups. Several kinds of Democracies of independent inclinations had to be dealt with, besides the regular Republican organization, the Hearst following under shifting names, the Citizens' Union and numerous scattering proprietary associations whose only epitaphs are written in the blank ballots of other years.

The idea, apparentest then was a fusion of interests held together by a distribution of nominations and the hope of a subsequent distribution of patronage. But to-day the machinery of politics is much simpler. Old party lines have been obscured and the group plan of operation no longer attracts. Citizens are willing, as never before, to forget that they are Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Hearstites or ballot column pre-emptors of other shades of thought and to unite simply as individuals in a movement for civic betterment. They are more intent on betterment than they are on preserving their relations with parties, and they do not have to be delivered and voted wholesale any longer through the agency of political middlemen.

The time is ripe for this new sort of fusion—a natural alliance of intelligent voters for their own protection and welfare. Most people see now how the interests of the great majority in this city are sacrificed for the benefit of the relatively small minority who make a profit out of misgovernment and crime. Tammany Hall is the political clearing house of those who fatten illegitimately at the public's expense. To put Tammany out of business is therefore for every honest New Yorker a matter both of conscience and of dollars and cents.

The new union will succeed if it goes straight to the point, minimizes the importance of political indorsements and appeals to the public's loathing of Tammany and all it represents. The dynamite for a revolution in municipal politics is all stored up. What the Committee of Twenty and its successors have to do is to plan and direct the explosion so that in November it will do its perfect work.

A "BLUE SKY" ATTEMPT.

The Goldberg bill for the protection of investors in stocks has the approval of the House of Representatives. This bill is modeled upon the Kansas "blue sky" law. But Commissioner Doherty, who is charged with the enforcement of the Kansas law, reports that he has found it unworkable and wants to have it amended. Of course, it is folly to suppose that a measure which fails in the little State of Kansas under what is practically a laboratory test would work in New York, where the securities business is so enormous in extent and so vastly complicated.

The Goldberg "blue sky" bill, moreover, is so crudely drawn as to be unworkable, even if the Kansas principle were sound. It applies to corporations, partnerships and even individuals selling their own property at private sale. Regulations devised for companies issuing securities. It forces a broker or owner selling a share of stock to file reports which nobody but the issuer of the stock can file.

The bill furthermore requires the examination of securities to find that any enterprise "assures a fair return" on the securities offered before authorizing their sale. Unless he is convinced that a new invention will be successful nobody can invest in it. Such a scheme would have blocked the telephone and telegraph. If the state is to protect investors, and it should try to do so, it must be in a sane and practicable way. The Goldberg plan is impossible.

TEAM WORK WILL COUNT.

If the Democratic leaders in the House and Senate get together on tariff legislation before any changes in rates are submitted they will have set up a new standard of political efficiency. Revising a tariff is a delicate and irritating task because of the hundreds of special and local interests involved. Yet in all recent revisions the natural difficulties of the operation have been aggravated by discussions between the two houses, leading to delays, friction and widespread resentment. "It were well" it were done quickly is the acme of wisdom in such a situation, and disaster has regularly overtaken the political party whose representatives in the two houses have quarreled and dawdled in the operating room when they should have acted with merciful swiftness.

In the decade in which the McKinley, Wilson and Dingley tariff bills were passed the House of Representatives stood more or less in awe of the Senate. It was content to "jam through" any sort of unfinished measure and let the Senate whip it into shape later. That was an unfortunate attitude, since the Senate took its time doing over what the House had done so crudely, thus prolonging uncertainties which were playing havoc with business.

The quarrel between the Senate and the House over the Wilson tariff and the Cleveland administration, and the disposition of the Senate in 1900 to neutralize the few positive reductions made in the Payne bill disappointed the country and started the insurgent revolt and the general reaction against Republicanism. The Democratic party will be fortunate if it can eliminate misunderstandings and rivalries be-

tween the two houses and bind both beforehand to whatever changes are to be made in the tariff schedules.

HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH WEALTHY.

The young citizenship of this town, aged fifteen, who has been worrying along on \$12,000 a year, but has now had her income raised to \$20,000 by court order, may none the less succeed in leading a very cheerful and human sort of life.

That is one beauty of life in America, restless and undisciplined as it is supposed to be—and often is. Of course, if you insist upon it you can celebrate the arrival of real money by abandoning all your real friends and by spending enough of your time at Palm Beach to cross off your calling list completely. But you need not do anything of the kind. You can, with entire self-respect and propriety, refuse to cut your friends and can continue to do the things you want to and to associate with the people whom you like.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to be happy though wealthy. But it can be done.

NO END OF THE NUISANCE.

There was promise a few days ago that the Thaw scandal would be abated, but it has gone glimmering. The authorities had issued an order forbidding Thaw to receive visitors except in the presence of a keeper. This order appeared to be necessary to protect Thaw from the grafters that were preying upon him. But the courts have since looked with disfavor upon it as an invasion of the prisoner's rights.

Another movement that held out hope for the mitigation of the nuisance was the Attorney General's proposal to modify the law regarding *habere corpus* proceedings. After the recent revelations of the trail of corruption covering the attempts of this machine to gain freedom the adoption of the proposal seemed certain. But no, the Assembly simply indulged in one of those familiar passages at arms by which desirable legislation is defeated. The Democratic leader wouldn't have the Attorney General's *habere corpus* bill passed unamended because he said it was unconstitutional as it was. And the proposition of the bill would not have it amended. So it went by the board.

A distinguished alienist said the other day that Thaw was the head of the Maternum asylum. Is he also the State Legislature?

THE AMERICA'S CUP AGAIN.

Hope that a race for the America's Cup may yet be arranged will be revived by the effort of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club to obtain a reconsideration of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge. There has been a frank discussion of the whole affair in the last week. It seems still possible that technicalities may be brushed aside and a contest arranged on fair and sportsmanlike terms.

Incidentally, it seems worth noting that the yacht club is not restrained by the deed of gift in any such hard and fast fashion as some experts seem to think. That extraordinary document lays down a great many detailed provisions among them the clause as to a maximum and minimum waterline length. But the mutual agreement clause goes far to place the final control in the judgment of the club members.

There has, to be sure, been more or less wrangling over the real intent of this clause. On a strict, literal interpretation it might be held to apply only to the actual conduct of races. But no such small-spirited ruling is necessary. And the yacht club itself has already taken the broad and sportsmanlike view of the question in the matter of towing across the Atlantic. In waiving by mutual consent the requirement that the challenger must proceed under sail to the place of the contest the club has officially asserted its power to modify the basic restrictions of the deed of gift by virtue of the mutual agreement clause.

It seems fairly clear that no dead hand controls the club in this matter of length. The real question which must be faced and decided on its merits is whether the old maximum length of ninety feet has not resulted in the development of a freak class of boats of positive detriment to the cause of yachting, and whether a shorter limit reached by "mutual agreement" would not be a highly desirable and wholly justifiable change.

Mr. Huntington Wilson's reprimand of President Wilson for adopting a policy regarding China without consulting the First Assistant Secretary of State was unduly severe. The President's blunder, like Mr. Bryan's recent one, sprang from inexperience in the circles of diplomacy. And the Assistant Secretary's resignation deprives the President of the opportunity of ever learning from personal observation how really monumental the blunder was.

Was that talk between Murphy and Sulzer canned or by wireless?

The torch of woman's progress wends its own peculiar way across the map of England.

And now Trenton proposes to establish a maximum hatpin.

Said "Uncle Joe" Cannon, on leaving Washington: "When I lose interest in politics you can bet I'll be dead." According to ex-Speaker Reed's famous definition, "Uncle Joe" will never be classifiable either as a statesman or an ex-statesman.

A short life and a merry one seems again to be the rule for French politicians.

If the British army really has the best aeroplanes in the world, why are the Britons, who never will be slaves, so afraid of Venus, the well known evening star and German dirigible?

The ready pen went once too often to the inkstand.

The plan to deluge President Wilson with suffrage letters fails to take account of the fact that he has an able

body of clerks expert in disposing of such missives without troubling him.

The fleeing Musicians were captured because they took away a borrowed trunk. Thus was poetic justice vindicated and the vice of drawing on neighbors and acquaintances for small personal belongings effectively rebuked.

"Yields to Harbinger," says a newspaper headline. Naturally. Everybody yields to Julius, who can always melt by eloquence if he fails to overawe by force.

The Commissioner of Health says that he needs only \$18,473.84 to "clean up the city." That is, of course, excluding the Police Department.

Sir Thomas Lipton's hope that a race may still be arranged will be shared by every true lover of sport on both sides of the Atlantic.

The existing automobile law should not be tinkered without adequate cause. But the requirement that all vehicles, automobile or horse drawn, shall display effective lights at night is reasonable and desirable, and should be enacted.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Among the people who stood in City Hall Park when the new fire apparatus was made an inspection was a little old man who wore a Grand Army decoration on a shabby coat. The little boy whom he held seemed to take more interest in the big automobile book and ladder which had just passed with in Park Row than the old man. "It's nothing," he said, "but an old show over again. I can remember when the first big book and ladder stood for inspection in Tompkins Square. People were more curious to see it than they are now to see this one. How long will it be before these are out of date?"

"Have you decided what appointment you will ask for?" "No," replied the applicant for appointment, "but I took a firm stand and let the administration know that on its action depends my decision on the advisability of granting more than a single Presidential term." Washington Star.

A bill is before the Texas Legislature to make it unlawful for any one in a public place to dance, or permit the same to be danced, at a place owned or leased by himself, any dance commonly known as the grizzly bear, turkey trot, bunny hunt, etc. The penalty for such violation is to be a fine of from \$10 to \$200.

Holds—So you've struck it rich and are now able to keep several servants. To be sure, it is only to hire them. Boston Transcript.

STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Though skirts are tight
And may be a little tight,
The outlook is no brighter,
For Fashion's will,
Though Fashion kills,
Tight gowns must be still tighter;
Skirts "S. R. O."
Will be the "no."
In home or street,
Where people meet,
This skirt, so all-conquering,
With rigid grip,
May often trip,
And lead to sad reprimand,
But, wear or woe,
Comes "S. R. O."
E. C. H.

At one of the New England universities there was a rather comical undergraduate who was silly enough on one occasion to attempt to draft a member of the faculty who, in the youth's opinion, evinced too marked a devotion to the works of Horace. "You know," the youth said to his preceptor, "I hold a contempt for Spencer."

Writing from Cologne, a tourist says: "The people who tell of the American skyscrapers from the tops of which they have looked down upon the greatest cities in the land of boundless possibilities and who have purchased postcards on the first landing of the Eiffel Tower on which they wrote to their friends from the dizzy height of the third landing will soon have other air tours to make if they would be at the top. The plans for a bridge over the Rhine at Düsseldorf are now being carried out. When the work, designed by Franz Gertel and F. Paez, is completed the bridge will not only span the river but will carry a tower which will be two hundred metres higher than the one which bears the name of the French engineer who designed it. The Düsseldorf tower will be constructed entirely of steel. No one will call it beautiful, this last triumph in modern architecture, as it looks down upon a valley where much of the ancient is still preserved."

"I see," said the idler, "that Mr. Wilson has dropped the name Thomas." "I'm not bothered about that," said the worried official. "What other names is he going to drop?" Pittsburgh Post.

SOME THOUGHTS ON FUSION

Can Republicans and Progressives Unite Against Tammany?

To the Editor of The Tribune:
Sir: The outlook for a successful fusion against Tammany is very discouraging. Even under favorable circumstances when the Republican party was united it was lamentably weak. Now it is divided, and the two divisions are more hostile toward each other than they are against their common enemy, Tammany. District Attorney Whitman is frequently mentioned as a mayoralty candidate. If he is nominated or if any organization Republican is nominated, he will not receive the support of the Progressive faction. The Republican is nominal if he will not be supported by the regulars. Rather than see either faction triumph they would prefer to see Tammany in power, just as the Republicans preferred to see a Democratic victory rather than see either Taft or Roosevelt triumph in the recent election. We had the same experience also when Seth Low was pitted against Benjamin F. Tracy and Tammany triumphed.

There is only one Democratic organization in this town, and that is Tammany. The question arises, "an independent Democrat be found who will not go over into Tammany Hall after he is nominated?" Four years ago Gaynor was originally the choice of the fusionists. They chose him because of his pronounced opposition to Tammany, yet he went over into Tammany before he was even nominated. Edward A. Stewart was for many years a bitter opponent of Tammany, yet he took the Tammany nomination for Mayor. Coler and Metz and Grout and Fornes and scores of other anti-Tammany Democrats went back into Tammany Hall whenever they could use that organization. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the people have no faith in an independent Democratic candidate?

Again, fusion administrations have all proven failures, and no fusion administration has ever succeeded itself. After the Strong administration Tammany was re-

stored to power stronger than ever. The Seth Low administration, too, was a failure, and when Seth Low ran the second time he was overwhelmingly defeated. Even the strongest Republican districts, the 15th Assembly District, for instance, which was the banner Republican district in the city at that time, now, however, the Tammany candidate is elected. Fusion this year is a perplexing problem indeed! The fusionists cannot nominate a straight out Republican or a straight out Democrat. He must be a man with no political affiliations whatsoever, and he should be chosen by a committee of representative business men and representatives from the various trade unions.

GEORGE FENTRICK.
New York, March 17, 1913.

THE CHINESE LOAN

This Government Is Well Out of Dangerous Project. It Is Argued.

To the Editor of The Tribune:
Sir: The adverse criticism of President Wilson for declining the responsibilities of the Chinese loan are made upon an imperfect knowledge of the facts.

The bankers who are seeking to float the Chinese loan and to secure the investment of the money of the American people in Chinese bonds have made an unusual request to the United States government: they have solicited that the United States government request them to issue bonds for large amounts to be loaned to the Chinese government, in other words, the bankers have requested the United States government to take a paternal position for themselves and for the proposed investors in Chinese bonds. This is next door to underwriting the loan.

Every American citizen will be solicited for the success and consolidation of the new Chinese Republic, but before very large loans are made the Chinese government should give guarantees of new laws which will secure safety to life and property, which will give stability to values, and new banking laws which will give the sole control of the issue of current banking paper to the Chinese government.

At present in China each governor of a province is a law unto himself and manipulates the duties and receives the money, and pockets a share for himself, and this is accepted and universally understood. Under this oppressive regime trade is embarrassed and the industries of Chinese people are maintained in every direction.

The present time is not for the making of large loans under such conditions, but for the United States to solicit new laws, duly enforced, and such a new regime as whereby the government can be clear and for the people. JAMES CLYDE.
New York, March 13, 1913.

THE NEW DANCES

A Rash Reader Submits a Few Words in Their Defense.

To the Editor of The Tribune:
Sir: May I, without being classed as an enemy of the Republic and otherwise undesirable, say a few words for the new dances?

What their origin is seems to me aside from the point. (The origin of all dancing will hardly bear scrutiny, I suspect.) The point is, how are they being danced now? And to that there can be only one answer. The unrefined motions—which were properly eliminated at the start—have been practically eliminated and a number of interesting and graceful dances are in process of development.

The best point of the new dances is that they really require some study and grace to be done well. In the days of waltz and two-step, dancing reached a bottom level of inanity and stupidity. To-day everybody, except the lame, halt and blind, is dancing. Why? Simply because there is a new and keen pleasure in dancing that is dancing.

Naturally, the new dances will be watched. But that there is anything inherently immodest or suggestive in them is plain poppycock. J. W.
New York, March 18, 1913.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH

A Love for Peace Versus Spreadeagle Sentiments.

To the Editor of The Tribune:
Sir: If Mr. Bryan were really the sincere lover of peace which he always professes to be, I don't think he would go out of his way to offend friendly governments by uttering "spreadeagle" sentiments of the variety contained in his St. Patrick's Day speech.

How humiliating it must be to Mr. Wilson to have such a Secretary of State, and how gladly he would have appointed some one else had he dared!

FRANCIS T. GARRISON.
Newark, March 18, 1913.

THE PRICE OF HONOR

This Reader Thinks That Wages Have No Connection with Virtue.

To the Editor of The Tribune:
Sir: It used to be said that every man had his price. Just now a great many are trying to prove that the young girls of the country have a price that is named or anything below what is called a living wage.

It is not fair to write in such a line and belittle the characters of the coming generation of girls who are earning their living in honorable ways. The difference between honor and virtue is given in a most cool way, and means \$2 to \$3 a week. The average girl of to-day is certainly as good as she has been in the past, and if the rapid life so many feel they must go could be stopped, and examples of the right kind of life set by those who have plenty of this world's goods, would not a change for the better come soon?

In my life's experience I have known of four girls who went to the bad. One was a servant, and had a most comfortable place and many friends. Another was the daughter of the principal of a large school, and another the daughter of a man who was rich and gave the daughter everything she could wish. The last was the wife of a fine business man. There are some things worth more than life, and the right kind of girl will put the right value on her honor and not mention the money factor.

I asked the driver of the carriage I hired in Newport what these very rich people did, and his reply was, "Generally something bad." Their characters certainly were not influenced by the living wage, and their characters averaged no better than the working girl of to-day.

FAIR PLAY.
Montreal, March 16, 1913.

A CONVENIENCE TO READERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune:
Sir: Your schedule of dividends from stocks and the rates of interest produced as shown in this morning's paper is admirable. FRANK T. GARRISON.
No. 68 West 4th street, New York City, March 17, 1913.

NEW YORK SOCIETY

Arrangements Announced for Derby-Roosevelt Wedding.

Miss Ethel Carow Roosevelt, whose marriage to Mr. Charles Derby, will take place on April 4, in Christ Church, Over St. Paul's, will have for her attendants Miss Josephine Osborn, daughter of Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn; Miss Helen Coster, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Coster; Miss Margaret A. Tucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Auchmutz Tucker; Miss Cornelia Landon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Landon Landon; and Miss Derby, a relative of the bridegroom. Roger A. Derby will act as his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Archibald R. Roosevelt, a brother of the bride; James L. Derby, a brother of the bridegroom; Edmund P. Rogers, John C. Waterbury, Dr. Henry James and Nelson F. Bossert. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the country place of Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt, at Sagamore Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are due to arrive in New York to-day to spend several weeks at their apartment in the Hotel Vanderbilt. They are bringing their son, who was born last September in England, but who was too young to accompany them on their trip here in November, when they came over for the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden.

Mrs. John Wesley Castles and her daughter, Miss Frances Castles, have returned to their home in Morristown, N. J., from their Southern trip. Miss Castles's marriage to Pomeroy Tucker Francis, of Troy, N. Y., son of the late Charles S. Francis, who was American Ambassador at Vienna, will take place some time in June, in Morristown. The exact date has not yet been set.

George A. Plimpton gave a dinner last night at his home, No. 61 Park avenue, for about twenty of his fellow members of the Hobby Club. After dinner Mr. Plimpton, whose hobby is collecting school books of ancient date, read a paper on "Education Before Printing, as Indorsed by Original Manuscripts." Among those invited were Phoenix Ingraham, John G. Milburn, W. B. Osgood Field, Albert Galatin, Alvin W. Kreech, John D. Crimmins and Adrian H. Larkin.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Towne gave a small dinner last night at the St. Regis. Mrs. R. H. L. Goddard has arrived in the city from Providence and is at the Ritz-Carlton.

Preston Gibson is in the city for a short stay. He is at the Hotel Plaza.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., will give a dinner-dance at her home, No. 231 Madison avenue, on Friday night, March 28, for her daughter, Miss Jane Morgan. This will be one of a series of affairs of this kind given by Mrs. Morgan during the winter for her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge returned yesterday from Panama, and will spend the Easter holidays at their country home at Riverdale, N. Y.

Announcement has been made in Boston of the engagement of Miss Josephine Whitney, daughter of Mrs. Henry M. Whitney, to Francis B. Duaneck. Miss Whitney is a niece of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, of New York and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston, are among the recent arrivals at the Gotham.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who has spent the winter months in Egypt, will return to New York about the middle of April.

Mrs. Pierre C. Waring is chairman of a committee of women prominent in society who are making arrangements for a subscription costume dance, which will be given at the Plaza on April 22.

Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Koonze have taken a house in Southampton, Long Island, for the summer.

AT NEWPORT.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Newport, March 20.—Mrs. Frank W. Andrews, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, has ended her

MRS. HARRIMAN AT CHICAGO

Continues East with Mother's Body After Short Rest.

Chicago, March 20.—Mrs. Oliver Harriman, of New York, who was held up five days by the recent Western blizzard while accompanying the body of her mother, arrived here to-day.

She rested several hours before continuing East.

COLLEGES IN GERMAN BUND

Seven Universities Join in Organization to Promote Good Fellowship.

Representatives of the German societies of seven colleges and universities met at Columbia University yesterday and organized what is to be known as the intercollegiate Bund of German Clubs. The purpose of the organization is the promotion of good fellowship among the colleges and universities of America and between the universities of America and Germany. The organization of the bund is part of the work of the Columbia University Deutsches Haus.

Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Brown, Johns Hopkins, Swarthmore, Vassar, Temple, Pennsylvania State, Syracuse, De Paul, Michigan, Minnesota and Middlebury are the institutions which are charter members of the bund.